### CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

FURLOUGH OF M'CARTEE'S FORCE

THE USUAL SEMM-ANNUAL EXAMPNATION

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE TWO PARTIES

Quartermasters and Soldiers' Headstones

SPECIAL TAX ON SALES OF LEAF TORACCO

Condition of the National Currency

Revenue Appointments. L. A. Bailey has been appointed internal rev-

eaue gauger for the Sixth district of North Caroling. E. H. Baird has been appointed store-keeper for the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district.

Mr. Randall boasts that the Appropriations Committee will not bring in any deficiency bill this year, and still be thinks there may be a bill to make up the deficiency in the bureau of engraving and printing in the Treasury Depart-

During the month of January the demand for pestage stamps, postal cards and stamped envel-opes reached the unprecedented amount of \$4. e0,000 worth. The Department has sold 90,000,000 estal cards since the 38th of June, 1875, whereas ended on that date were only 101,000,000. Respect to the Mamory of Reverdy Johnson

The following order was issued by the Attorney

DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1876.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1876.

The head of this Department, learning with deep regret of the sudden death of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Attorney General of the United States from March 8, 1884, to July 22, 1850, and out of profound respect for the memory of his great services and eminent abilities, orders that this Department be closed and draped in mourning on the day of the funeral.

EDWARDS PROCEEDONT,

Attorney General.

Naval Orders.

# Naval Orders.

Lieutenant F. A. Miller detached from the Richmond, 8th ultimo, and ordered to duty in the bureau of equipment and recruiting. Lieutenant Frederick from special duty connected with the explorations on the Isthmus of Darien and ordered to the Monongahela, North Atlantic fleet, on the 19th instant. Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dicklisson from the naval hospital, Yokahama, Jaran, and ordered to the Saco. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres from the Saco and ordered to duty at the naval hospital, Yokahama, Japan. Examination Into the Eureau of Printing

and Engraving. Mesers, Thernton, of the office of the Secretary

the Treasury; Moffatt, of the Treasurer's office, and Titcomb, deputy register, with one hundred and fity counters, commence to-day the examination of the accounts and take an inventory of the affairs and stock of the Bureau of ting and Engraving of the Treasury. This mission has been appointed by the Secretary, is usual when the work of the bureau admits. The suspension of work on Saturday is the

### Proposition to Supersede the Department Messengere.

The American District Telegraph Company has made a proposition to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to do messengers in the employ of the American District Telegraph Company. The plan proposed is to establish a large office for the messengers in the central part of the building, with wires lead-ing from thence to all of the bureaus. There are

The speech of Mr. Misine on the currency has set the Republican party squarely on the record scabard money party. There is no dodging it.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury and the Republican platforms are grouped together, and the unanimous verdict of these is indorsed by and the unanimous verdict of these is indersed by the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party in the House of Representatives. The Democrats, on the contrary, do not seem to know where they stand on this question, and are foundering about in the endeavor to postpone resumption for a time, so that the conflicting Democratic platforms of the different States may be medihed and harmonized. Truly there is semething wrong among the Democrats in their views on the currency question.

# The National Cemetery Headstones.

that one captain and assistant quartermaster three chief cierks, nine cierks, seven civil eng neers, two draughtimen and three messenge are permanently employed in the office from th

The Treasury now holds \$350,650,162 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$15,621,500 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, \$342,684,501, of which amount \$2,059,280 are gold notes. The balances in the Treasury on Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$12.65,005; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$43,810,000; coin, \$13,25,144; including coin certificates, \$34,265,300; outstanding legal tenders, \$371,275,140. Receipts of National bank notes for redemption for the week ending Saturday as compared with the corresponding week of last year are as follows:

Philadelphia 205,000

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Fleming County National of Flemingsburg, Kentucky, with a capital of \$50,000, ito commence builness.

Appraisal of Merchandise-The Treasury Department is informed that it is the practice in some instances of United States general appraisers, when acting officially in conjunction with a merchant appraiser in cases of appeal from the action of the local appraiser, to allow appellants to be heard in argument by attorney and to permit them to produce witnesses and to cross-examine persons called on behalf of the Government to give testimony as to the character or value of merchandise, and that, in fact, the proceedings have gradually assumed the character of a judicial inquiry upon which judgment is rendered in accordance with the preponderance of testimony on either side, instead of being conducted as an investigation by experts to ascertain whather the local appraiser has adopted the true and proper market value of the merchandise in question. In regard thereto the Secretary writes, while the regulations require the appraiser, on appeal, to pursue their inquiry into the question of the actual character and dutiable value of the goods under examination in such manner as they deem most conductive to a just and equitable determination of such question, it is expected that they will arrive at that detertorney and to permit them to produce witnesses

# The President's Deposition.

The much talked of deposition of President frant in the case of General Babbock was taken at the Executive Mansion on Saturday in the presence of the Chief Justice of the Pierrepont, Colonel Wm. A. Cook, of counsel for General Babcock, and Mr. Eaton, rep graphers, who made notes of the evidence for the use of counsel, were also present. The Attorney General and Secretary Enristow attended in accordance with the expressed desire of the President. The cath was administered by Ohief Justice Walte. The President deposed that General Babcock had not isoluenced or attempted to influence the Executive in the selection of any official involved in the present whisky troubles, and upon the long-mooted subject of suspending the order transferring supervisors General Babcock had made no interference whatever. The revocation of this order was directed by the President himself for reasons given that were satisfactory, and is brider to assist further in

THE DEFECTION OF PRAUDS.

The President asserted his confidence in the in-tegrity of Gen. Babcock, and said that in the long relationship between them he had learned nothing to impair his confidence and integrity. It was stated that the reasons given for revoking the supervisors order came principally from Mr. Tuttor. The examination was a very thorough one, and lasted fully three hours, including the cross-ramination, which, it is understood, brought forth nothing of importance.

Commissioner Pratt, of the Internal Revenue Office, has written the following letter to Mr. Wise, of Salem, Koanoke county, Va.:

Office, has written the following letter to Mr. Wise, of Salem, Koanoke county, Va.:

Sim: On the Tith ult. you addressed to me a postal card, on which you stated that there will be started at this place (Salem, Roanoke county, Va.,) one or two tobacco factories, besides several leaf dealers! establishments, and to supply the same, you desire to have a warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco. To induce the planters to bring their tobacco to the warehouse, you propose to sell for them, without charge or commission, and you intend so to advertise. You quote the law defining a leaf dealer as "one who snall, for himself or on commission, sell, or offer for sale, leaf tobacco." And you submit that your warehouse arrangement, insumen as you will sell without commission for the planters, will be exempt from the payment of a special tax as leaf dealer.

It you have carefully examined paragraph 5, section 5224, of the United States Revised Statutes, you must have noticed that while the law defines a dealer in leaf tobacco as a person "whose business it is, for himself or on commission, leaf tobacco," and while it exempts a lartner or planter from a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for relling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent trein tenants who have produced the same on his land, it provides "that nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from a special tax any farmer or planter tho, by peddling or otherwise, sells leaf tobacco at retail directly to on mistance, provides that nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from a special tax any farmer or planter who, by peddling or otherwise, sells leaf tobacco at retail directly to consumers, or who sells or assigns, consigns, transfers or disposes of, to persons other than to those who have paid a special tax as leaf dealers, or manufacturers of tobacco. smull or clears, or to persons purchasing leaf tobacco for export."

To establish such a warehouse as you propose, and to receive from farmers and planters upon assignment or consignment or transfer from the place where the tobacco is grown, leaf tobacco, to be sold in the manner you propose by the owners of the warehouse or their agont, a special tax must be paid by the owners or agent of such warehouse as leaf dealer, otherwise the farmer or planter deprives himself of the exemption provided by law, and, like any other dealer in leaf tobacco, becomes subject to the special tax.

the existing commercial treaties with other na-tions. Commerce have declared in favor of maintaining

Lonnon, Feb. 14 .- A Times dispatch from St. Jean de Luz reports that the main body of the Carlists, under Gens. Caserta and Perula, is in Aimandoz and Barrolta. LONDON, Feb. 14.-The Daily News is informed that the Durham University has declined to send

a crew to Philadelphia to take part in the Cen-Paris, Feb. 13 .- L'Aigle, a Bonapartist journal published at Ajaccio, has been seized and

prosecuted for attacking the Government and publishing the proclamation issued by Na, oleon from Wilhelmshohe in 1871. RAGURA, Feb. 13 -Advices from Sciavonic ources represent that the Herzegovinian refugees on Austrian soil have declined the invitation of Mouktar Pasha to return to their homes. The insurgents refuse to be satisfied with Count An-

irassy's reforms, and are resolved not to submit to Turkish rule. LONDON, Feb. 13.-A Herlin special says the endeavors of Herr Kapp and other legislative

Deputies urging the Government to a denuncia-tion of the treaty of naturalization with America seem fruitles. The Government, desirous for a continuation of the friendship now existing with America, uphold the efficiency of the treaty. LONDON, Feb. 14 .- The Post's (Bremen) dispatch says a Bremen court will begin an inquiry into the loss of the steamer Deutschland. The

deposition by the Prussian courts. London, Feb. 14.-The special dispatches t the Mandard from Vienna say, letters from Belthe Standard from Vishna say, letters from Bel-erade announce the triumph of the war party in Servia. The appointment of Ristich to the pre-miership is almost certain. It is reported that, shortly before the close of the session, the Skupischina, sitting with closed doors, resolved upon war in the spring, appointed a committee to watch over the Government, raise taxes in ad-vance, and issue paper money on the outbreak of war.

an address to the electors of Ajaccio. He says:

### RECORD OF CRIME. Patrick Ward has been convicted of murder in

the first degree at Belvidere, N. J., for killing Peter Meirs.

Mrs. McCafferys committed suicide by hanging

herself in the celtar of her residence, in Phila delphia. Cause unknown. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 .- During an alterea tion this afternoon Wm. Green, aged thirteen, fatally stabbed Wm. H. King, aged sixteen. Green is under arrest.

George W. Fieteber, convicted of the murder of William Hanley, in Philadelphia, has been sentenced to be hung. The prisoner displayed no emotion whatever. Boston, Feb. 13.—A colored bootblack, named

Thomas Daine, was fatally stabbed with a shoe knife this afternoon. A party suspected of the killing is under arrest. Killing is under arrest.

NEW HAVEN, Fob. 13.—Joseph Fottergill, his wire, Michael Gilligan, Jane McDonahue, John Hussey and John A. Peckham have been arrested for passing counterfeit five cent coins.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—This morning a posse

Fill.ABELTHIA, Feb. 13.—Inis morning a posse of police raided 614 Brainbridge street, in this city, and captured eight thieves, charged with being implicated in a number of robberles recently committed. Several other arrests were made on the same charge in different parts of the city.

on the charge of counterfeiting, terminated on Friday, in Springfield, III., in the conviction of Briggs, who was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary and to pay the fine of \$5,000. A noile prosequi was entered in the case of Mrs. Briggs and her parents.

merly president of the National Loan and Trust merly president of the National Load and Trust Company, and treaturer of the defunct State Insurance Company, both of Chicago, was ar-rested to-day on complaint of Homer Cook, as-signce of the State Insurance Company of Chicago, charged with having unlawfully con-verted some \$150,000 of assets of that company. New Your, Feb. 12.-The jury in the case of Brooklyn for two weeks for killing Sarah Alexander, after an hour's deliberation returned a verdict this afternoon of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner firmly desied his guilt, and said it would soon be discovered that he was innocent. He was sentenced to be hanged March 24.

# PERSONAL.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Gabriel Andral, the distin-guished physician, is dead. Winslow, the forger, is reported to be in Lon-don, and that he will probably be arrested there. Louis Marcein Compte Carne, the eminent pub-

London, Feb. 13.-Mr. Ryland, a Liberal, has

No. 20 of New York, who was injured at the Broadway fire, died Friday night.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13 .- Johanna Nolan, laged fity five years, a chambermaid at the American hotel, fell down stairs this morning and broke her neck.

LONDON, Feb. 13.-The chief police commissary of Rotterdam states that an active search is being made there and elsewhere on the continent for Winslow, the Boston forger. LONDON, Feb. 12.-The Pall Mall Gazette's Ber. lin special says to-day's papers state that Count Von Arnim has petitioned the Emperor for per-mission to come to Berlin without being liable to arrest, in order to be with his son during his serious illness.

United States District Attorney Bangs, of Chicago, denies that Charles, H. Read, prosecut-ing attorney of Cook county, has been indicted, or that any indictment has been found against him by the grand ury.

The reception of Miss Ransom, the artist, on Saturday alternoon, was a brilliant affair, the most complimentary feature of the occasion being the fact that the majority of those who through there were literary people, schoiars, artists and persons of high social culture. Miss Ransom is to be congratulated that the appreciative students and true critics in art constitute so great a portion of her admirers.

### MISS RANSOM'S THOMAS.

GREATHISTORICAL PICTURE

THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA

TESTIMONIALS OF COMPETENT WITNESSES

DEFAMED ARTIST DEFENDED

Kate Stanton Takes Up the Gauntlet

A LETTER TO BE READ

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1876. Fothe Editor of the National Republican: Siz: It is a trite maxim, but one which ought to be untrue, that there are "no glories without glooms." I have a short tale to tell, with your consent, of one, the record of whose career shall yet be a national as well as individual glory, though glowered now upon by a malicious fate, for the of whom I write has nobly undergone that fire of wrong and outrage which only the purest, most self-reliant genius can withstand, and has withal penciled her soul high on the scroll of immortality-far out of the reach of further malice or envy. Indulge me in a brief reminiscence here. Seven years ago, while residing in Dresden, Saxony, that home of the arts, a very fairyland with its paintings, sculpture, music and esthetic society, and classic with the memories of Schiller, Weber, Raphael Mengs and other godlike souls, this art see of Augustus the Strong, the founder of the Royal Gallery, which has diffused a keen art-sense into every household of the Father land, I first met an American lady painter, with honors already won, the admired of her fellow-students, and profoundly respected by the grim,

austere painter to King John, Prof. Schnorr. Little then could I have foreseen the days of sor-row and wrong which have since come in the life of my noble friend who then enjoyed honors never there before accorded to a woman. We were strangers, when one day in my frequent excursions in art study through the Royal Gallery my eye fell upon a wonderful copy of the Della Notte of Corregio, acceiving its last touches by the hand of a woman. I had not then seen a better copy of any great work of art, and was naturally drawn to the artist. I will not linger in detail. We became friends, and I was very proud to be known in Dreeden as the fellow-country woman and accepted friend of one who not only received unsolicited the highest compliments which great artists pay to genius in art, but who ranked as a woman of marked good sense and a great, pure heart. Not long after our first meeting was it that Prof. Schnorr, who had discovered this woman's genius almost as suddenly as I had made her acquaintance, sent a thrill through her heart one day by the message that she might copy the CAROLINE L. PANSON

"SINTINE MADONNA,"

that wonderful picture on my farewell to which 1 found myself weeping in a real sorrow. Artists, after fifteen and twenty years of earnest study in the galiery, had felt it "nonor enough for a king" to be allowed to copy that Madonna. Only the boldest dare ask the permission, seldom granted, but which had been profered unasked to her, because, as the Professor told his messenger, "he was annous to have such a copy as that American lady could make, sent to her country." And how it was conied it is enough to say that it passed the meet cultured criticism. But she was a creator then as well as copylst.

Alies Ransom eventually returned to America, leaving me in Dresden, where I often heard her absence regretted, and her skill praised in exalted terms by artists who wore the coronals of multifold successes. But I did not lose sight of her, for I expected my friend to climb some day to the loftiest plane among the sacred heroes of her art, and, after frequent meetings, I visited her two years ago in her home at Cleveland, Ohio, and found her putting the finishing touches upon her masterpeice.

"THE BOCK OF CHICKAMAUGA,"

"SIXTINE MADONNA,"

"THE BOCK OF CHICKAMAUGA." that great here. Major General George H. Thomas, reference to which brings me now to the gist of my tale, and here I pause for words; for i would paint infamy in its subtlety, I would tell of woman's wrongs at the hands of developed fiends, whose heartless negativeness even is sometimes worse than intelligent miles and an instance. times worse than intelligent malice, as a mistake is often a crime. I would speak of more, the outgraded sensitivities of a poetic art-soul, ruthlessly dishonored by ignorance, envy and jealousy: but my wocabulary contains no words which could do justice to my sense of that woman's wrongs in the matter of the diabolical things which have been uttered against her great work and the true woman herselt.

woman hersell.

Three weeks ago, while wholly ignorant of the wrongs which had been done to my friend. I mether by accident in the Senate reception room at the Capitol. She was greatly changed from the buoyant American artist at Dresden.

chowned was greatly changed from the buoyant American artist at Dresden, chowned with honors, or the joyous, industrious woman plying her brush in Cieveland, looking forward to early and noble recognition by her just (alas I what mackery may jurk in a word) sellow-countrymen and women. Alarmed, Iquickly asked, "Pray, what troubles you?" "Oh. Kaie." she answared, "I mi in a worse condition than was the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, for I have fallen among worse than theres. The Priest and Levite have not only passed me by, but there seems no Good Samaritan now to help me bind up my wounds. The Vandals here, not content with having beaten me for menths with contemptuous sneers, coarse badinage, vite witticisms, and all manner of petty falseboods, have now attacked my good name, and I am to-day on the track of some of these worse than thieves; and so, like Esther of old, I have determined to go in at of lay my case beforesome of the rulers of this Capital, and if I perish, I perish."

There was a sadness in these last words that BORDERED ON DESPAIR,

There was a sadness in these last words that
hondered on Despair,
and learning all, I vowed in my soul to be my
friend's Good Samaritan; and though I had not
genius to bind up her wounded heart, I feit that
I had a pen ready ever in its own way, and fearless in any cause of justice. Since that day I
have lost no opportunity of apprising myself of
the real state of the case and because "riticism"
has been se cruel with my friend, I have fortned
my own judgment of the artist with the opinion
of other artists, and of the friends of Gen. Thomas
as to the merits of Miss Hansom's picture, as a
likeness of the renowned general and as an
artistic portrait. The likeness established beyond all question, as to the rest I would boidly
fing down the gage of art criticism and challenge the mockers to their work again, point by
point, were it not that such men as Richard
Kimball and a host whom I might name have
rendered unnecessary any defense against the
malifious art pretenders who have filled the
press of the country with slurs and attacks upon
the artist and her work. I copy Mr. Kimball's
letter in full:

the artist and her work. I copy Mr. K(mbail's letter in tull:

\*\*NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1875. ]

Miss Ransom:

About two years ago I accidentally encountered a friend on Broadway who prossed me, a good deal against my will, (for I was just then in a hurry,) to run in for a few moments to see your picture of General Thomas. I had but two blocks to walk, and I allowed myself ten minutes in which to inspect the painting. I remeised scated before it at least an hour! It made a very strong impression upon me. I never saw General Thomas, but I think in looking at a portrait one can icel when it is a good likeness, and so I felt when looking at this. You have, doubtless, a great many who can speak to this point from long personal acquaintance with the Gereral. What I desire to say is this: You have performed your work with rare fidelity, so far as surroundings and accessories are concerned; and as a work of art (criticising your performance by a high standard) I consider, after careful examination, that it should have rank among paintings of the first class.

Truly yours, RICHARD KIMBALL."

irst class.

Truly yours,

Let him who thinks it best attempt to set aside that judgment. Of the likeness let a few of the many speak. Old General Stanley is one of the most ardent admirers of the work. He writes:

"DETROIT, September 21, 1876. —

Dear Miss Ransom:

Although a new acquaintance, I was one among your many friends and admirers who was greatly disappointed by the failure of Congress to purchase your historical picture of General Thomas at Chickamauga, at its inst session. I visited your studying that picture. From the impression at that time, well retained now, I pronounce it a faithful and spirited likeness of our well-beloved General. I have known General Thomas since the end of the Mexican war. I was his pupil at West Point. If I have known any one whose features and attitudes are impressed upon my memory, it was General Thomas. You have been eminently successful in placing; or canvas a lifelike portrait, and I wish for you the reward which you have justly earned by your genius and study.

Very respectfully your friend.

"Toledo, Onto, Sept. 8, 1875.

"357 WEST THIRTY-PIRST STREET, | NEW YORK, June 2, 1873.

My Dear Miss Ransom:
Having known the late General [George H. Thomas intimately since 187. I have great pleasure in stating I think your full-length portrait of him, in all respects, an eminent success.

Very truly yours, Schuyler Hamilton,
Late Mal. Gen. Volt., &c., &c., ",
I wish to cover every point, and would add that I have cellected many of the attacks upon the picture, as well as traced out their authors, taken their calibre and enrolled thom for merited rebuile when they may see fit to "his their ventomed tongues again," and am ready to answer with the testimony of able artists every objection to the arial perspective, etc., which has been made to this immertal "daub" of the Great Hero. Of two matters criticised I would say a word. The rich green grass of the landscape and the brown color of the leaves are faithful to nature on the field of Chiokamadga in the latter part of September. The streams there freeze over in that mouth and the frost bites the leaves, but is not severe enough to wither the brilliant green grass. The horse in the middle distance has been criticised as out of perspective. Of course, they are "artists" who talk of perspec-

tive, but have they learned enough of art to snow that a man's seal need net be as large as himself, and that just this sort of thing, which Miss Ransom has finely sctomplished with her war horse on that canvas, is classic, both in painting and sculpture? It tells the story of the held. Besider, the mathematical rules of perspective applied relatively to the figures of the Hero and the horse, the former at the distance of saventy-five feet from the latter, is found aone too large, while the artist has, with the magic of her brush, made the apparent distance over one hundred and fifty feet.

"A damb?" Yes, thou tyro in art! thou impotent sou! A "damb!" indeed, but one the like of which have made the artists of old immortal. For the benefit of these "damb' critics, who stood beside the picture and know nothing of the conditions of art, perhaps I should not forget to say that the picture is drawn for a focal light at fifty reet distance.

Justice will at last be done Miss Ransom, of

Justice will at last be done Miss Ransom, of course. It may come tardily, but come it must, and she will then be recognized as one of the best artists that America has yet produced. Miss Ransom's Thomas looks the great here from the feet, that seem alive in those marvelously-painted boots, up to the brow and face, which speak in eloquent majesty of the deep convulsions of his soul in that awful moment when the destinated

hung immediately upon him. But he proved the true "Rock of Unickamanga," and stayed back the mad foe, who, breaking through his ramparts, would have carried swiftdestruction all along to the Northern lakes.

What more than this does true art domaid?
Let the scoflers answer or be silent forever. A nation has crowned Thomas with love and reverence, and a great people will thank the long-suffering, cruelly-treated, noble woman-artist for having immertailized the hour of the hero's mightiest deed, and transmitted his living soul in its living body to the admiration of the coming sons and daughters of America when beholding it. Very respectfully,

SENATOR-ELECT PINCHBACK. His Frank Criticism Upon a Late Personal Attack.

The following is a letter from Mr. Pinchback to the editor of the New York Heraid:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the New York Heraid:

Sin: Appreciating the value of your great journal as a medium of information to the people, and believing it to be your policy to do justice to all, of whatever race, color or political faith, I ask the use of your columns to submit a frank criticism upon the late personal attack made upon me and a legitimate characterization of the policy illustrated by it. I shall do this with the plainness of speech demanded and justified by the rights involved, and yet with the moderation inspired by the full appreciation on my part that such is the public sentiment of the country that language emanating from a white man which would be considered appropriate and manly, when uttered by me—cafed the proscribed race—would be deemed impertinent and turbulent.

For some time I have been fally aware that efforts have been industriously made to prejudice my Senatorial claim by insinuations or declarations intended to impress the country, and especially Senators, that I was personally a corrupt and dishonorable man; but The following is a letter from Mr. Pinchback to

THESE EFFORTS OF DEPAMATION were secret and irresponsible, and I was brave enough to endure the cowardly assaults in slience, believing my general good deportment and the patient endurance exhibited all through this sore trial would be a sufficient protection against believing mygeneral good deportment and the patient endurance exhibited all through this sere trial would be a sufficient protection against these machinations of my enemies. But when a Senator of the United States rises in his place and declares, "I have heard it stated, on what I regard as pretty good authority, that at that time he was in the penitentiary or work-house of Louisiana for the crime of burglary," longer silence on my part would be inexcusable.

The imputation that I was arrested for any other cause than that of a personal rengentre is utterly failes, as appears from the papers submitted by Senator Morton to the Senate, and which can be corroborated by living witnesses. And I confess to both surprise and indignation that at this stage of my contest, and before the Senate had acquired the jurisdiction to justify an inquisition in the matter of my qualifications for a seat in the Senate, any Senator should gratuitously ann without evidence attempt to cast so damning a stain upon my name.

If the object had been to acquire the information could have been obtained without doing me and my children this needless wrong. If the purpose was to secure political strength for the Democratic party by my defeat, the same end could have been accomplished by first deciding the prima factic case and subsequently instituting inquiries relative to my qualifications. But, upon mere rumor or authority so questionable, and that, too, when I was not in

and an insult to the people and State I represent.
Under the circumstances that characterized this attack, I am constrained to the conclusion that the Senator either was forgetful of the courtesies and equities of his high position or too prejudiced to make a manly fight against a political idea. If unfriendly rumors are to be accepted as a sufficient basis for reckless and damaster assults upon versional character, he is not political foe. If unifiently rumors are to be accepted as a sufficient basis for reckless and damaging seasults upon personal character, he is not in a position to cast the first stone.

During the existence of slavery personal collisions sometimes occurred between the white man and the colored. These whites were not considered the representatives of the true Spathern gentlemen, but still they sometimes exhibited a manly fairness in their contests. The white combatant, when a true man and forcing a first upon his legally disabled and embarrassed colored opponent, would invite the contest by offering to relieve the colored man of his disabilities. In words that have become a proverb, he would offer his colored opponent "a white man's chance." In this Centennial year, when the foot of ne slave treacts the soil of the Republic, I claim as a right what was formerly sometimes conceded as a favor—"a white man's chance."

I represent, on my mother's side, a race which entered upon their political career and came into political power in the South with a charity toward their white fellow-citizens broad enough to cover the wrongs of more than two centuries; and they were entitled to patient and generous consideration. Instead of receiving this, however, they have been met upon the threshold of their new life.

of their capacity, and been followed with ungenerous suspicions and proscriptions through every stage of their well-carned progress. Further, inding us in our initial efforts embarrassed by the political inexperience incident to and superinduced by the enforced ignorance and bondage that they had imposed upon us and sought to perpetuate, the ungenerous whites point to these disabilities, which are evidences of their injustice to us, and plead them as a bar to the exercise of our constitutional rights, and as a justification for our continued proscription.

Notwithstanding the uncharitable judgments and unfriendly temper referred to, the colored voters do not favor a color line in politics, or a political organization on the basis of race. They entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow-citizens, and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on their merits. They felly appreciate the evils that result to them and the community from the political complications in the South, and they recognize the imperative meed of co-operation between the races, in order to sattle our divisions and to secure good local government, and whenever proscription against them as a race shall so far cease as to permit independent political section by them with the same security to life and person as is enjoyed by other citizens, they will be found willing to sink all race or minor considerations to accomplish these desirable ends.

Thrown into public life in a revolutionary period and in a community still suffering from the demoralizing effects of a great civil strife, with her social, industrial and political conditions unsettled and undetermined, it is not singular that in

LOOKING BACK OVER MYLLPE

I should find occasion for regret in some instances and of correction and improvement in others. Robbed of a competency in my youth by my lather's kindred, half educated and poor, with the disabilities of a proscribed race attaching to and embarrassing me at every step, I have won in honorable endeavor every success I have enjoyed and every post of honor I have held. And referring to my humble origin without shame, I point to a recerd of which any American citizen might be justly proud.

Inviting a fair criticism of my political Hie, I affirm that there is nothing in my antecedents or the manner of my election to make my case exceptional or that justifies a departure from the established precedents of the Senate is the consideration thereof, or that forbids the extension to me of the courtesies usual in the decision of such cases.

Appealing for support and a righteens inde-

to me of the courtesses usual in the decision of such cases.

Appealing for support and a righteous judgment to the great nation whose justice and charity found appropriate expression in our political elevation, I invoke their indignation to rebuke the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question our integrity and imperil our political rights.

Respectfully,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Lieutenant Governor Antoine, State Superintendent of Education Brown, Secretary of State Destonde and all the brown, Secretary of State Designee and all the colored members of the General Assembly have signed a dispatch to Phochback, stating that while they desire to see him seated they regard Senator Bruce's speech as impolitic and against the true interests of the colored race.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 12.—The amount recovered from Packer, the thieving teller of the Nationa Bank of Commerce, was short \$1,510 of the amour stolen, but the bank has been fully indemnifie for the loss by a mortgage security on Packer

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Pears that the Hudso

New York, Feb. 12.—Fears that the Hudson river ice crep will be an utter failure is increasing hourly. Contrary to reports, not much ice is leri over from last year. The extraordinary mild weather has again started the ice on the more at many places between here and Poughkeepsie, and all the ferry-boats are running once more. Not over 100,000 tons of ice have been gathered thus iar, and the average crop is over 2,089,000. Boston, Feb. 12.—The schooner William Hoston, Feb. 12.—The schooler William Hayes, from Cienfuegos to Boston, reports: February 4, latitude 32-31', longitude 74-25', fell in with the schooler George and Emily, Captain Hill, from Wilmington, N. C., for Port-au-Prince, which versel was dismasted in a gale February f. and, becoming water-logged, was abandoned, All hands were rescued by the Hayes. During the gale Captain Hill and a boy were swept over-board and drowned.

GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL. CONCLUSION OF DOUGLASS' EVIDENCE

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER ROGERS

ARGUMENTS OF LEARNED COUNSEL THE CONSPIRACY NOT PROVEN

FAILURE TO CONNECT BABOOCK WITH IT

Digest of the President's Deposition

Babcock trial this morning, the cross-examination of J. W. Dougla's, ex-Commissioner of Internal questions. On the redirect, the District Attorney presented an affi savit, purporting to be charges preferred in 1873, by Lindsay Murdock, a collector of internal revenue in southeast Missouri. The charges were against John A. Joyce and John McDonald, respectively, revenue sgint and supervisor. The envelope was indersed by C. C. Sniffen, the President's Private Secretary, showing that it had been received at the Executive Mansion and referred to the Treasury Department; another indorsement showed the reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Douglass could not testify that he had seen the affidavit in his office. The District Autorney said he proposed

the wing that in 1873 charges against Joyce and McDonaid had been sent to the Executive Mansion, and had gone through the Departments. The court only allowed the winess to testify that the indorsements showed that such charges had been received and filed. They were not read. Nearly the entire merning session was taken up in trying to trace through telegraph clerks of this city and Washington, and also by the door-keeper and messengers of the Executive Mansion, several telegrams not yet admitted, and prove that they were received, and sent back and forth between Joyce and McDonaid here and General Babcock and Washington. Finally the defense waived this proof as to one dispatch, and allowed the following, admitted to be in General Babcock's handwriting, to be read:

Washington. Dec. 13, 1874. TO READ THE APPIDAVIT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis, No.: I succeeded
They will not go. I will write you. "Sylpu." Hefore this was read Judge Porter announced that they proposed to make a lengthy legal argument against the admission of the other telegrams, and perhaps they might wish to include this "Spiph" dispatch in those objected to. The defense wished to reserve that point.

was recalled and testified: I had a conversation with Gen. Babcock in regard to the transfer of revenue agents: Gen. Babcock said that he had heard that Mr. Douglass was about to issue an order directing a transfer of agents: I told him the order had that morning been issued; he expressed his regret, as it would bring a political pressure on Mr. Douglass, and he would be forced to revoke the order, and that would work disastrously to them; Mr. Douglass was at that time spoken of as a candidate for judge of the Gourt of Ulaims; there would be more or less odium on him; Gen. Babcock said on account of the failure of the enterprise when the order was reached that interview came about by a messenger bringing me either a note or verbal communication from Gen. Babcock; I had no previous conversation with him on this matter; I did speak to him before about DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RODGERS

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS;

THE SUDDESHIP OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS; there was not a word said in the conversation with General Babcock at his house in regard to breaking up the frauds here. Mr. Douglass was not appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, as there was no vacancy. I do not know that the revoking of the order changing supervisors had cast such odium on Mr. Douglass that he was not appointed. In the conversation with General Babcock I told him I should report the interview to Mr. Douglass. peen accomplished by first deciding the prime facie case and subsequently instituting inquiries relative to my qualifications. But, upon mere rumor or authority so questionable, and that, too, when I was not in when I was not in A POSITION TO DEFEND NYSELF, to make this imputation was a wrong upon me and an insult to the people and State I represent.

The property of the Court of Claims, thinking, no doubt, I might get the position beld by him as Commissions. Gaussians position held by him as Commissioner. General Babcock expressed great friendship for Mr. Douglass. I do not know of any influence brought to bear, except from rumor, to have the order transferring the supervisors revoked; I think I made application by letter to General NcDonald to secure his assistance; I had no suspicious of him at that time; the revoking of the order by the President would create an impression that Mr. Douglass was rebuked; the leading object of General Babcock was in Judge Doug. lass' interest, although he spoke of one more object, viz.: saving the President from being annoyed.

The opposition of the defense to the admission of dispatches alleged to have passed between Joyce, McDonald and Babcock was carried

of dispaiches alleged to have passed between Joyce, McDonald and Babcock was carried

TO THE UTMOST EXTREMITY.
They would admit nothing, the clear proof of which could not be produce. They required not only proof of authorship and transmission by telegraph, but that the dispatches were actually placed in the hands of the persons to whom they were addressed. So far, the prosecution have satisfied the defense only in one intances, that of the Sylph telegram, given above. The defense also objected to the relevancy of these dispatches, and stated that they would argue these objections at considerable length, and with this view they requested the prosecution to group all their dispatches together, that argument might be made at one time, rather; than on each dispatch when offered. The dispatch which met the most determined and persistent opposition is the one sent from St. Louis December 3, 1574, to General Babcock, at Washington, signed "J.," and admitted to be Joyce's handwriting, but it was not read, and, therefore, its contents are not known outside of counsel.

The dispatch was traced into the hands of Geo. S. Joyce, doorkeeper at the Secretary's office. Executive Missison, Washington, who receipted for it; but as Joyce died some time ago, there is no positive proof that Gen. Habcock ever received it. Other dispatches were traced in like manner to doorkeepers and others, who receipted for them, as shown by the receipt-books of the telegraph company, could not identify or swear to the actual delivery of any particular dispatch to the person to whom it was addressed.

JUDGE DILLON made a partial ruiting on this duestion, taking the

JUDGE DILLON
made a partial ruling on this question, taking the
same ground he did the other day when deciding made a partial ruling on this question, taking the same ground he did the other day when deciding about the admission of the testimony of Mr. Everest regarding the mailing of letters te Babcock and Avery with money inclosures.

He said: "It is true, there is no positive proof that this dispatch was delivered. It is traced into the hands of the doorkeeper at the Presidential Mansion. He has no independent receilection of this particular dispatch. He states that his custom was to receive them and deliver them himself, or send them by others. Now, we won't say that this does not raise a legal presumption that this was received, but we are inclined to think, as we said the other day, that this evidence tending to show that proper to be laid before the jury for their consideration." It was then agreed that the dispatches should be grouped together, and that the question of their delivery, etc., and their relevancy should be argued at the same time. At the opening of the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The counsel on both sides appeared with numerous law-books, and evidently prepared to make their arguments as strong as possible. Several witnesses from Washington, including Messrs, Douglass and Rodgers, were sexuesed from further service, and will leave for home to-night. Mr. Storrs opened the argument for the defense. He said: This seems to be a good opportunity to take the bearings in this case, to see whither we are drifting, and if possible to get out of this fog, this smoke, this general complicacy in which we have been lost these five days. To do this, it is necessary to consider the indictment. Nearly five days have been spent in trying to ascertain whether any conspiracy ever existed. A very small part of that time has been devoted to the defendant, and up to this time nothing has been produced against him. This conspiracy must first be shown to have existed; it is not every declaration which is admissible. The Admission, in whatever shape, or declaration in whatever form, not material, is not admissible. The paper presented has not been shown, as it must be, to be material. If there is any occult meaning, that must be shown before the paper can be accepted; the bench cannot present a paper out of which innocence may appear, or guilt may be gdessed, AFTERNOON SESSION.

which are meaning. Here are put in telegrams the most susceptible of all documentary evidence, to distortion. The ones produced cannot be received as evidence because they show an intimacy between Joyce, McDonald and defendant. Because men have been intimate in year past, and the guilt of one has such any been discovered, the guilt of the other cannot be proven by any documents like abbreviated telegrams and the kind of evidence sought to be introduced. A man cannot be responsible for the present condition of a man with whom eight to ten years age he may have been intimate. The trouble is that the court and jury will fall to putthemselves in defendant's position. It is not enough that it must be shown that these displatches were sent by the defendant to this corrupt combination. It must be shown that this defendant knew of this corruption before CHTIL IT SWALL BE SHOWN to this corrupt combination. It must be she that this defendant knew of this corruption be this telegram becomes admissible.

GEN. BABCOCK IS NOT INDICTED

for giving information to Joyce and McDonaid, and it is not unisawil for them to sak for him to communicate such information, to make such inquiries filegal. The prosecution must first prove that Joyce and McDonaid asked this of Babcock from corrupt motives and purposes: that they were corrupt men; that the defendant is or was a corrupt man, and knew the corrupt purposes sought by Joyce and McDonaid. He said: "After a search of many telegraph offices and efforts made to procure defendant's private correspondence, rour (purposeless as far as this case is concerned) telegrams have been found." He cited the Sylph dispatch and one officer, and said all combined were no evidence to show that defendant had say knowledge of the fraudeat St. Louis, Referring to Joyce's dispatches, he said: "They are no more declarations because they are written, and no more admissible. Written declarations made respecting one who is absent to a third waste and that is not admissible. Written declarations made respecting one who is absent to a third waste and that is not admissible.

them, and in conclusion said: "We think with reference to the telegrams addressed to General Babcock by Joyce, it will be found that they had no relation to the subject-matter involved in this trial; and secondly, that they were unanswered, and it is not shown that they were received by General Babcock."

Sterrs, contending that there is evidence to prove an important fact, which is that information was received from Washington by the ring here, giving notice of contemplated visits of revenue agents. These dispatches of Gen. Babcock's, taken in their proper connection, tend to show this, and that he furnished this information, or some of it. This evidence should go to the jury, and its weight be decided by them. Col. Broachead then spoke for the prosecution, and gave numerous authorities to show that these dispatches were not only relevant but competent. They were evidently connected with the conspiracy, and taken in connection with the circumstances and events shown in the evidence, they were a part of that conspiracy. He contended they were entirely competent, and should be admitted, and the jury should be allowed, under proper rulings and instructions from the court, to give them such consideration as they thought they were worthy of.

Judge Porter then begun an argument, taking pretty much the same ground as Mr. Storre; claiming that in regard to some of the dispatches produced there was no proof that they were ever received by Gen. Babcock, and respecting others purporting to have been written by him. There is no evidence that he ever-said or knew anything about them. Before Judge Porter got fairly into his speech the court adjourned. COLONEL BYER FOLLOWED

### The argument will be continued on Monday. THE LATE REVERDY JOHNSON.

Testimonials of Respect and Funeral Ceremonies.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—A meeting of the supreme berech of Baltimore city was held to-day,
Chief Justice Brown presiding, to take action on
the death of Reverdy Johnson. There was a very large attendance of members of the bar.
Eulogies were delivered by Chief Justice Brown,
ex Governor Bradford, Wm. P. Preston, J. H. B.
Latrobe, John F. Preston, George M. Hill, Thot.
Donaldson, Henry Hilgert and others, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the bar.

Bive of the sense of the bar.

FUNERAL OBSECUES:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place this afternoon at the family residence on Paul street. Before the bour (3 o'clock) named the street in the vicinity was crowded, rendering approach to the dwelling almost impassable. It is estimated ten thousand persons were assembled there. The funeral services whre conducted by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's, of which Mr. Johnson was a communicant, and A. M. Randelph, of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal churches. Many friends of the deceased statesman were present, among whom were Senator Ferry, President pro tem. of the United States Senate; Chief Justice Walte and Justices Hunt, Fields, Davis, Bradley, Strong, Miller and Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Dennis, Christiancy, Howe, Merrimon, Norwood, Oclesby, Randolph, Freilinghtysen, Morrill, Hamlin, Ransom and Whyte, Attorney General Pierrepott, Commodore Kelty, ex-Postmaster General Oreswell, Gen. Myer, Messrs. R. T. Merrick and Judge Miller, of the Washington bar, the clerks of the Supreme Court, Middleton, McKinney, Beall, McKinney and Marr. W. W. Corcoran and other distinguished gentlemen. The State was represented by Governor John Lee Carroll and other State officers, the entire State delegation in Congress, many members of both Houses of the General Assembly; the city, by the mayor and common council in a body; the judiciary, by all judges of the city courts, and the bar, by all the leading and prominent members. The casket containing the remains was covered with a profusion of the rarest nowers. PUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

was covered with a profusion of the rarest flowers.

After services the funeral cortege proceeded to Greenmount cometery, where the interment took place. The streets in the line of procession were densely packed with thousands of spectators, and from 5,060 to 7,000 were gathered at Greenmount to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Chief Judge Jas. Eartol, of the Court of Appeals: Judges Geo. W. Dobbins, Geo. Wm. Brown, Wm. Feli Giles, of Baltimore; Wm. H. Norris, S. Teackle Walliy, I. Nevett Steele. John H. B. Latrobe, Thos. Donaldson and F. W. Brune. Bells were tolled from 1 to 5 p. m., and flags displayed at half-staff throughout the city.

Religious Services by Moody and Sank-y. New York, Feb. 13.—Four thousand people attended the special religious services held at the Hippodrome at 8 o'clock this morning. Many came from Brooklyn and Jersey Oity. The services opened with the singing of "Hold the Fort" Mr. Moody read from St. John 1v:20, and the congregation sang the hymn—"I Love to Tell the Story." Mr. Moody then delivered an address, in the course of which he said he never had so much encouragement in any place that he had been in as he had during the past week in this city. Truly the harvest was white and was ready for the reapers. It seemed to him as though the whole city was ready to be invited to come to Christ. He urged fathers and mothers, particularly, to ree to the salvation of their chil-

come to Christ. He urged fathers and mothers, particularly, to see to the salvation of their children.

He wished to have the teachers of Sabbath schools attend the revival meetings. Through their indiuence thousands of children could be brought to Christ. A meeting for ladies only was held this p. m. When the revivalists appeared upon the platform there were over six thousand ladies seated in the hall. The services were opened by the singlag of the fifty-sixth hymn: "The Great Physician Now is Near," in which the congregation joined. Dr. D. Stuart Dodge said prayer, and Mr. Sankey sang "Ninety and Nine." The latter, before commencing, requested the audience to bow their heads and ask a blessing on the singling of the hymn. Mr. Moody reseaf from the fourth chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke, and the congregation joined in the singling of the second hymn: "Tis the Promiso of Ged Full Salvation'to Cive."

Mr. Micody delivered a powerful discourse on the Gospel and the need of it. It was strange, indeed, that they were obliged to coax and beseech people to receive. It. The Gospel was the glad tidings and good news that took out of our path the fear of death. He made an earnest appear to young ladies who had led lives of carelessness to chanke at once, and he hoped God would help every one of them to come to church. Mr. Moody requested all who desired to be prayed for to stand up. Over one hundred ladies, young and old stood up. He then asked the assembly to pray for them, and while they were still praying Mr. Sankey broke in with the hymn, "Almost persuaded." The scene was very affecting, and many ladies shed tears. Those who had requested prayers were then asked to step into the inquiry rooms while the congregation sans the 54th hymn—"Just as I am, without one plea." A number of ladies entered the inquiry rooms, and the meeting was closed.

New York, Feb. IR.—Almost every seat in the large hall of the Hippodrome was occupied tonight by men, young and old—it being the first general meeting held exclusively for male dren. He wished to have the teachers of Sabbath

THE OVERPLOW MEETING

THE OVERFLOW MESTING in the smaller hall was conducted by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Tucker and Mr. Wm. A. Booth. The young men's meeting, at the close of the general meeting, was conducted by Mr. McHirnie, the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the evening, at the close of the various meetings, the inquiry meetings were througed with persons who had been moved by the fervent exhoriations of Mr. Moody. Accident to a Fast Mail Train-Pennsylvania railroad last night struck a heavy and slide just east of Johnstown station, throw ing the train from the track and badly wrecking ing the train from the track and badly wrecking the engine, baggage car and two passenger coaches. The wrecked cars caught fire, and the baggage car and two coaches were destroyed. A portion of the mails were also burned. One passenger and the baggage master were slightly bruised. There were no other casualties. The track was damaged for a distance of two hundred feet, and the obstruction was so great that blasting had to be resorted to to clear the track of the debris.

Rubenstein Hung in Emgr.

New Yonk, Feb. 12.4 Shortly before 11 o'clock last night some Brooklyn police officers while passing through Camberland street saw a crowd, and on going up to the spot they found that some parties had hung the effigy of Rubenstein, the condemned murderer, to the limb of a tree. The officers cut it down and destroyed it. Rubenstein still maintains his innocence, and insists that the guilty perpetrator of the murder will yet be found.

Montana Aiding Railways.

HELENA, MONT., Feb. 13.—A bill subsidizing the Northern Pacific railroad to the amount of three million dollars, and a bill subsidizing the three million dollars, and a onl accounting the Utah Northern Narrow Gauge, to the amount of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars, have passed the Legislature and received the Geveraor's approval. Both bills some be-fore the people on the 3d of April.

The School Question. Boaron, Feb. 13.—Bishop Bernard J. McQuald, of Rochester, lectured in Horticultural Hall be-fore a crowded audience this afternoon, on the

THE WORLD AT WILLARD'S.

WASHINGTON AS SEER AT A GREAT HOTEL NOTES OF EMINENT MEN

HOW THE PRETTY BELLES LOOK AND AGE HANDSOME MARRIED LADIES AT WILLARD'S

THE NEWSPAPER MEN HARD AT WORK

Cossip and Personal Notes of Capital Society

ton—the distinguished people? 'is a query often asked by persons about visiting the capital, and city he will direct the questioner to "put up" at one of our great hotels. Those who have obtage which that point of observation must offer to the sight-seer, for there, during the busy hour time, is a constant influx and outgo of men wh have written their names on the roll of fame

WILLARD'S HOTEL
has a history which is connected, to a limited extent, with the history of the Government. During the war it was the renderyous of the master minds who well directed the movements of our armies, but these who were its guests in the state of the days will scarcely recognize in the rendery extended Williard's of to day the dingy concern of wartimes. Col. Cake, with characteristic business loresight and energy, saw a chance for a fortune, if the place were properly conducted, so he took it and replaced the old and faded fittings and furniture with the more modern designs of to-day, and it is now one of the most eleganity appointed caravansaries in the Union. Every department was organized after the manner which years of experience had suggested as the best means of conducting a hotel, and now every man in the establishment, from Americus, the commander-in-chief of the dining-room forces, to the porter, knows his business and performs his duty as if he were made to fit into the very place he occupies. Colonel Cake, with characteristic affability, has the honor of welcoming nearly all the distinguished men of the country during the season, and yet he is not proud, but wears his honors with the modesty of a man who has the brains to conduct three immense hotels at the same time. Willard's was never run as well as during the present season, hence the season of WILLARD'S HOTEL

THE THEALS OF OFFICE-HOLDRES

are rendered perceptible by a morning's lounging in the handsome promenaile that leads to the long dising-roem of the hotel. Most of the large number of Senators and Congressmen who live at Willard's breakfast at about 9 o'clock, and it is at that hour that their constituents "lay" for them. The rural gentleman who has cravings for a pestimastership; the "young man from the country" who has heard of the short hours of the Departments, and sighs for an easy berth therein; the sleek contractor who longs for contracts new; the peor widow who hopes to obtain the means of supperting a family of dependant children; the "bloated bondbolder" who smells a consultate afar off; all these and scores of others walt for the return of the Congressman from the dining-room, for they well know that he will be found in excellent humor after having enjoyed the excellences of the Willard hotel cuisine. These poor (and rich) people waylay the Congressman, and pour into his ears their tales of want and wee, and the poor Congressman listens, perhaps, help-lessly, for, perchance, he is a Democrat, and the influence Democrats possess with a Republican administration is not usually very extensive. Yet this fact is not taken into consideration by the office seekers, and they return home fully conviceed that their Representative did not represent their claims to the Government in a proper manner, and are still of the opinion that he might have procured each of them one of the many positions in Government employ for which there are only about one thousand applicants.

have procured each of them one of the many positions in Government employ for which there are only about one thousand applicants.

ATHE ATHEATED HOUR

at Willard's is between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m., when the reading-room, the vestibule, the promenade and the parlor are crowded with visitors and residents; with men whom every-body always delights to see. There may occasionally be seen Postmaster General Jewell, whose snow-white locks, pleasant features and manners make him a conspicuous object as he leans against the counter of the hotel office, behind which the elegant Bagley and the Chesterfieldism Farrell preside with such grace, and where Morris and Mulford are went to attend to the wasts of guests with such happy politeness, Senator Saulsbury, long a member of the Senate, and Senator McDonald, the jovial Indiana Representative in the Upper House, chat together pleasantly, while Senator Booth lingers near, looking bright and happy and made contented with the world by the excellent dinner of which he has just partiken. There, too, mingling in the ever-changing throng, is Treasurer New, an immense favorite with everybody, and with the newspaper boys in particular, because he is genial and politic and obliging, and puts on no airs; and there, too, looms up the tall form of Speaker Kerr, who, being polite, shrewd, a good conversationalist, and alreally joily, good fellow, sends the applicants away quite satisfied with having been waited on so agreeably by the scion of the kerr family, who, by the way, studies law six heurs a day, when he can be spared by the Willard hotel belies, which is not often. Col. Morrison, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, finds ways and means to dispose of a small army of favor-askers, yet he does it in a dexteriors way, for the Colonel is a wily fellow, good natured, and very plain, and has a way of reiusing a favor that quite removes any pang of disappointment that might otherwise accompany it. Engaging in the general conversation, which makes the corridors resound with a be lock ob, happy as a genial nature, a clear conscience, and a few millions of dollars can possibly make them. Messrs. Hamilton and Rusk, both members of Congress, with gray hair; Mead and Wells, also in the House, saunter about, discussing the political or the financial situation, or talking to their constituents, who waviay them as every turn and make them feel like offering a resolution in the House that any man who bores a Congressman for office shall be sent to the Dry Tortugas, or some other dry place, where there is nething to drink. Tall Governor Walker, said by the ladies to be the handsomest man in the House, looms a head and shoulders above his neighbors, his iron-gray locks, striking features and pleasant ways giving him an appearance that everybody likes, and impresses one with the belief that Walker is a good fellow to knew—a helief that is not far from correct. Then there is Major Hanks, who was never known to look cross in his life; ex-Speaker Hiaine, whose eagle eye takes in everybody and everything at a glance, and who, having been an editor, is consequently a gentleman. These, too, stand or walk, or lounge or sit, and talk with those who rendes the lobby and reading-room so crowded that it is almost impossible to move about. The crowd includes Cabinet officers, Senators, M. C.'s, statesmen and men distinguished in every sphere of life, who naturally gravitate towards Willard's as the place where everybody is to be found of an evening—to the general head-quarters of "everybody who is anybody" in Washington. Among these saunter Colonel Caze, like a general reyiewing an army, looking after his hotel and his guests, shaking hands with everybody and smilling as he muses over the big fortune, his three hotele will be certain to earn him during the Centennial year. Bu: If the scene in the lobbies be animated, that in

In the lobbies be animated, that in

THE HOTEL PARLORS

is equally attractive, for there are congregated
the wives and daughters of the distinguished
men who reside so happily and peaceably at
Willard's during the session of Congress. There
is no mistaking the fact that a protiter or pleasanter lot of ladies could be brought together
than those who make life at Willard's so attractive and agreeable this winter. First, le us take
a look at the belies. There is Miss Rose English,
of Indianapolis, an heiress; she is tall, graceful,
full of animation, treats everybody pleasantly,
dresses richly and with exquisite taste, and who,
strange to say, is as great a favorite with the
ladies as with the gentlemen. There is also files;
Georgie Hoskins, whom to know is to like,
for to a very pretty face size adds the
charm of amiability and a gentle, loving
nature. Miss Hoskins has a fine voice, sings,
smeetly, is always polite, ladylike and social,
and is a decided acquisition to the poung, society of Willard's, Riss Mary Cake, daughter
of the proprieter of Willard's, and who is one of the
pretitest and most agreeable young ladies in the
house; Miss Virginia Hamilton, tall, graceful
and agreeable; Miss Mary Freeland, quiet, amiable and a favorite with everybody; Miss Josie
Whitchouse, protty, stylish, agreeable, full of
life, and whom every one, even the ladies, styles
"real cunning;" Miss Libbie Frest, also pretty,
very stylish, and who dresses richly and always
with taste, and who is not really so cold as her
name would imply. All the delightful young
ladies sit in chatting groups in the handsome
promenade, attended by gay cavaliers, discussing
the previous evening's hop or—no, not fiirting,
for there is not a fiire among all the girls who reside in the hotel. The man must be hard to
please indeed (and poor) who fails to find a suitable partner for life at Willard's.

The MARRIERD LADIES

are more numerous thap the single ones, and cer-THE HOTEL PARLORS

THE WARRIED LADIES are more numerous than the single ones, and certainly compare favorably with them in attractiveness, for, if they are not so young, they are equally as stylish, equally as attractive, equally as entitle, capally as attractive, equally as agreeable as the single ladies. Mrs. Speaker Kerr, a fine-looking lady, is a great favorite with the guests, rendered so by her gentleness and politeness to all with whom she comes in contact. Mrs. Treasurer New mingles little with the guests, ret she is quite a favorite with these who have the pleasure of knowing her. Mrs. New is tall, with strikingly intelligent features, an easy manner, and is by many considered the most graceful and attractive married lady at Willard's. She sings finely, dreases richly and possesses a noticeably large number of valuable

jewels. Mrs. Cake, although mingling but little with the guerts, on account of delicate health, is highly esteemed by them: for to an attractive person Mrs. Cake adds the charm of frankness, while her amiability and desire to add to the cimfort of the guests could not help making her greatly liked by those whose interests she has so much at heart. Mrs. General Gaines, who grows more vigorous on the increase in age, is very popular, as is also Mrs. Gr. F. Paddock, one of the handsomest, most agreeables and stylish ladies at Willard's. Mrs. Grow. Walker, liked by averybedy and very stylish, dressy and attractive, Mrs. Maj. Banks, the embodiment of all that is lovable in woman; Mrs. Hoskina, kind, genile and agreeable; Mrs. Lord, ladylike and pleasant, and a rich dresser; Mrs. Maj. Macginis, without whose pleasant society no Willard's hotel group is complete: Mrs. Hamiton, motherly and amiable; Mrs. Baley, Mrs. Stowe. Mrs. Fort, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Baley, Mrs. Stowe. Mrs. Fort, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Baley, Mrs. Stowe at Willard's in delightful intercourse, no tale of gossip having occurred to mar the pleasant relations existing between them. Music and dancing and visiting occupy the ladies during the day, and at night the lovely and expensive tollettes they don as they prepare for the reception or the German, or the ball or theatre, would seem to indicate that old Hard Times, in his journey through the land, had skipped Washington, or had scattered seeds of prosperity here instead of adversity. Those who do not believe that life in Washington is really delightful have only to spend a moath at the aristocratic Willard's hotel to have the impression reversed.

THE NEWSPAPER BOYS.

reasion reversed.

THE NAWSPAPER BOYS,

whom Col. Sellers likes so well because they are full of "pisen," and who are probably called "hops" because they are frequently so beysterous; these, too, congregate at Willard's of an evening, for it is there that the news may be sathered in large or small lots to suit almost any customer. Who ever went into Willard's of an evening withcut meeting McFarland, who did not get that twenty-five thousand for the reason that, like newspaper mea in general, object is no money to him? Or who ever failed to meet there the Siamese Twins, Ramsdell and Adams, whose shadows have not grown less for many years, and whose frames of mind must be very external if they take in the other frames? Preston he who used to gather news for Jim Bennett, and who is take them mas the great American Cabinet maker; Billy Copeland, who figures as the champion figurer of the Capitol; Jim Young, who started the Philadelphia Sigr on a capital of five cents, and who gets a large revenue from the Capitol; Cliff Worden, always well Posted, and who is called the Kid because of the success he displays in milking news out of dry Congressmen; George Butler, who is one of the "wonders" of Washington, and who believes that choese, as well as the pen, is frequently mightler than the sword; John Carson, one of the signs of the Times, and who, being a temperance man, had rather be a news collector than a collector of the port; Wetmore, who has wet-more paper with an ink-ling of what is going on than any Oalifornian from Newada in Washington; Burritt, whose ambition is to Herald the news every Sundaya, m.; Fitspatrick, who supplies Washington brains for the idiotrial depirtmint of the Hurreld; Prescott, inpate modesty, in eight cases out of ten, wond cause him to be taken for a newspaper man—all these and scores of others take up positions of observation at Willsard's of an evening in order to enable themselves to indulge in the observation which they were among later at night. To their credit be it said that they ha The world at Willard's is, indeed, a lively and attractive world, and if a visitor cannot "see Washington" there to his satisfaction, then he is harder to please than a mule, whose disposition has been so much soured by frequent tickling in the ribs as to give an elevating tendency of the heels.

Estimate of Reverdy Johnson-Naw Yoak, Feb. 13.—The Herald's London special says the announcement of Reverdy John-

on's death caused deep regret. The Standard remarks that in the conduct of the Alabama treaty negotiations he gained a degree of popularity and esteem in England scarcely second to any American except Long-

scarcely second to any American except Long-fellow and Lowell.

The Telegraph and Standard editorials on Johnson's defense of Minister Schenox have had great influence on the English mind, and sym-pathy is felt for the latter in the loss of a "friend is need."

His initiative has doubtless given the American residents in London courage, in answer to the

His initiative has doubtless given the American residents in London courage, in answer to the recent Congressional resolution, to frame the following document, which is now being signed under the auspices of J. S. Morgan, the banger: "We, the undersigned, American residents in London, having noticed a concerted assault upon the Hos. E. C. Schenck, Minister of the United States at the British Court, desire to express our continued confidence in his private integrity and public usefulness, and also to assert that nothing continued confidence in his private integrity and public usefulners, and also to assert that nothing that has been alleged against him in connection with the Emma mine has shaken our regard for him as a gentleman and stateman, being satisfied that his evidence on eath under a severe cross-examination before a judisial commission, has fully vindicated his character against all accusations—evidence which satisfied a lawyer so astute as the ion. Reverdy Johnson."

The writ in connection with the Emma mine affair has not been served on Mr. Schenek, although there is no doubt that it has been issued. Mr. Schenek yesterday distributed the prises at the annual meeting of the 20th regiment of Middlesex volunteers. He made some pleasant remarks on the subject of international couriesies, and hoped that the English volunteers would be represented at Fhiladelphis.

represented at Philadelphia.

QUICK PASSAGE.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—The White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New York (February 5) for Liverpool, arrived here today. Her capitals reports that he passed Sandy Hook Feb. 5, at 1225 p. m., and arrived at Queenstown at 10:30 this morning, making the voyage in seven days, nineteen hours and two minutes, apparent time. The deduction of four hours and twenty-two minutes for the difference of time, leaves seven days, fourteen hours and forty minutes as the actual time of the voyage, which is claimed to be the quickest passage across the Atlantic that has ever been made.

· Fatal Colliery Explosion. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- A special dispatch from Pittston, Pn., says yesterday evening a terrible explosion occurred in the Exeter mine, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and located in West Pittston. The mines have been idle this week on account of the suspension, and though the fan which supplies fresh air to the chambers below has been kept going all the week the quantity of air forced into the mines was not sufficient to expel all the foul air and prevent the quantity of air forced into the mines was not sufficient to expel all the foul air and prevent the accumulation of fire damp. The immediate cause of the explosion is not anown, but sufficient knowledge has been gained to lead to the belief that one of the men below entered a chamber with a lighted lamp, and that its sparks ignited the gas which had accumulated there. Since Monday about twenty-five men have been engaged in the repair of the trasks and gangways at the headings.

About 250 o'clock Saturday afternoon, while the men were employed at their work below, the explosion occurred. The force was so great as to tear away brattice props, doors, tracks and great masses of rock and coal. The roof of the fanhouse at the top of the air shaft was torn to pieces, and other damages, amounting to thousands of dollars in the aggregate, were wrought; but there were twenty-five men below, and the many miners who stood near the breaker hastened with all speed to rescue them. It was a dangerous business, but the volunteers prosecuted their work for three hours until they had brought to the surface twelve men, four of whom were dead and the others more or less burned and mangled. The work was finally completed, when it was acceptained that four men had been killed outright and six or eight badly injured. It is thought that some of the latter will die. The names of those killed are D. Small, Edward Allen, Thos. Harris and Aleck Jenes. Most of the mon reside in West Pittston, east side of the river.

SCRANTON, P.A., Peb. 12.—The explosion in the Exeter colliery at West Pittston yesterday was caused by the foul air coming in contact with a naked lamp carried by a miner named Alexander Jones, who wandered into some old workings. Forty men were in the mine at the time of the shock. Among the injured are M. Heese, Those, Forty men were in the mine at the time of the shock were taken up, together with the dead and wounded, in three trips. The mine is the same at which the fatal fire of 1871 occurred, by which several miners lot t

PITTEBURG, Feb. 13.—Yesterday was the date agreed upon by the puddlers and iron manufacturers two months ago for a renewal of the con doors, but was harmonious, both sides appearing very anxious to avoid a lock out at the present time. At the adjournment following a paper was drawn up and signed by both rides, as far as their trade will warrant. The mills will continue moperation.

The price for boiling for the present shall be suspended. The conference committee shall meet again on Monday, February 21, at 7 p.m., and if a price shall then be agreed upon it shall data from February 14. Should the conference, however, fail to agree upon a fixed price all the wark done in the meantime shall be at \$4.75 per ton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.-A special from Fort Wayne says the recent heavy rains have swollen wayne says in that vicinity higher than ever be-fore known. Much damage has been done to bridges and firms along the St. Mary's river. The Fort Wayne, Muncet and Cincinnati railroad is being rapidly everflowed, and nearly half a mile is washed entirely away. The river is still rising.

Snow Blockade-OMARA, Feb. 12.—Telegrams from the West state that the passenger train, bound West, which left Green River this merning, is stuck in the snow near Piedment, with no show of getting through to night. The passenger train bound East is also laid out. The wind is very high and the snow is drifting.

New York, Feb. 12.—There was a large congregation in Plymouth church this morning and Mr. Beecher's subject was "The attaining high moral state." In speaking of the advisory council he said that out of 172 churches invited to take part in its proceedings 120 had accepted and would be represented.

COMPTANTINGFUE, Feb. 3.—The Sultan has been suffering from a carbuncle. An operation "TOLEDO, UNIO, Sept. 9, 1913.

Your picture of Major General George H.
Thomas cannot be bettered. It is the best I have
seen of this grand here of the war, and I knew
him infimately. It is General Thomas all over.

Very truly yours, James P. Steudnan,
Late Maj. Gen. Vols., U.S. A." "Tolano, Onto, Sept. 8, 1875, was performed on Saturday, and his Majesty is now better. BRIEF TELEGRAMS. DENVER, Feb. 12.—The Legislature of Colorad Gen. Philip II. Sheridan and Gen. George A. adjourned sine die last night. The House passed a bill taxing church property, but the Council indefinitely postponed it. Forsythe have arrived from Chicago, and yesterday paid their respects to the President at the Executive Mansion.